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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 November 2007</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-26</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-26</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/6/07;1/17/08</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.　This action is responsive to communications: Amendment After Final, filed

11/06/2007; Information Disclosure Statements, filed 11/06/2007 and 01/17/2008.

2.　Claims 1-26 are pending. Claims 1, 20, and 24-26 are independent claims.

3.　Claims 9 and 10 have been amended to overcome the previous claim objections.

4.　Claims 20-25 have been amended to overcome the claim rejections under 35

U.S.C. 101 for being directed to non-statutory subject matter, therefore the claim

rejections under 35 U.S.C. 101 have been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.　The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.　**Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over**

Wang et al. (hereinafter "Wang"), U.S. Pub No. 2002/0035579 A1, published March

2002, in view of Santos, U.S. Patent No. 7,107,521 B2, issued September 2006, and

further in view of Bradley, "The XML Companion, Third Edition", published by

Addison Wesley Professional, December 12, 2001, downloaded from Safari Books

Online, http://proquest.safaribooksonline.com/ 021770598, p. 1-18, (hereinafter

"XML Companion").

Regarding independent claim 1, Wang teaches *a method for upgrading documents for processing by processing functionality, comprising inputting a structured document having particular editing controls associated therewith into a particular version of the processing functionality;* since Wang teaches a set of content materials, and a graphical web page editor to generate transform rules for display of content on specific devices (par. 0008-0017). Each item of web page content is modified for display on separate devices based on device capability.

Wang teaches *determining whether each of the particular page elements matches a set of expected page elements associated with the particular version of the processing functionality;* (par. 0054-0060). Wang teaches a web page editor that generates XSLT transform rules, assigns IDs to each web page element, matches the rules to the page elements, and modifies the page elements, using XSLT templates, so that the modified web page elements match the set of expected elements in the template (par. 0057-0076).

While Wang teaches modifying and matching page elements based on version of processing functionality, Wang strongly suggests but does not explicitly teach *editing controls associated therewith into a particular version of the processing functionality* because Wang teaches a web page editor that generates XSLT transform rules, to modify page elements, but Wang does not specify that the page elements are editing controls. However, Santos teaches a system for dynamically generating rules for XML transformations, as well as customized rules, and Santos teaches inputting a structured document having particular editing controls associated therewith into a particular

version of the processing functionality, since Santos teaches generating XSL rules to

transform and modify editing controls of an input document (col. 2, l. 21-50; Fig. 4, 5, 6).

Wang teaches *modifying the particular editing controls of the input structured*

document so that the particular editing controls match the set of expected editing

controls to thereby provide a modified structured document, wherein said modifying

occurs prior to transforming the structured document into another document suitable for

presentation, because Wang teaches a graphical editor that analyzes the source

content and assigns an identifier to each element, and that the graphical editor

generates a set of transformation rules from the resulting layout and editing actions

performed by the user (par. 0047-0048). Wang teaches that the transformation rules

are created and stored after editing, and then are applied to the source material (par.

0047-0049). Also see par. 0056-0059 for a detailed explanation of the sequence of

editing and transformation.

While Wang discloses the use of XSL and XSLT, and references the W3C

specifications and standards by reference (par. 0060) Wang does not disclose in detail

the methods of element transformation and transformation sequence designated by the

XSLT and XSL standards, therefore XML Companion is relied upon to explicitly teach

modifying a structured document prior to transforming the structured document into

another document suitable for presentation (p. 14-15, "XSLT and XSL together"). XML

Companion was a popular reference handbook for XML developers at the time of the

invention, and discloses the basic use of XSL for document modification and

transformation.

Wang, Santos, and XML Companion are analogous art since all three are directed toward modifying a structured document using XML, rules, and XSLT transformations. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have applied the method of overriding XSL rules disclosed by Santos to the graphical web page editor and XSLT files disclosed by Wang, because both Wang and Santos disclose interfaces to allow a user to easily manipulate XSLT rules, and the method of overriding default rules with dynamically generated rules disclosed by Santos would have ensured that the list of XSLT rules would remain updated with the most recent rules specified by the user. Further, it would have been obvious to apply the methods of changing XML element designations disclosed by XML Companion, in order to convert documents from one model to another (XML Companion, p. 12, "Overview").

Regarding dependent claim 2, Wang teaches transforming the modified structured document into another document suitable for presentation; displaying the other document suitable for presentation using the processing functionality to provide a displayed document; and editing the displayed document (par. 0069-0072), since Wang teaches that pages can be modified and then further customized using the editor.

Regarding dependent claims 3 and 4, Wang teaches that the input structured document is expressed in a markup language that uses tags pertaining to subject matter fields in the input structured document, and wherein the input structured document is expressed in the extensible markup language (XML) (par. 0050 and 0059).

Regarding dependent claims 5 and 6, Wang teaches that the other document suitable for presentation is expressed in a markup language that uses tags pertaining to visual features associated with the presentation of the other document, and wherein the other document suitable for presentation is expressed in the hypertext markup language (HTML) (par. 0050 and 0059).

Regarding dependent claim 7, Wang teaches that the modifying uses an upgrade module that provides a transformation function using extensible stylesheet language (XSL) (par. 0050 and 0059).

Regarding dependent claim 8, which depends from claim 2, Wang teaches that the other document suitable for presentation comprises an electronic form having at least one user data entry field therein (Figs. 3 and 16a).

Regarding dependent claim 9, Wang teaches that the determining of whether each of the particular editing controls matches a set of expected editing controls associated with the particular version of the processing functionality comprises: determining whether the input structured document contains each editing controls expected by the particular version of the processing functionality, Wang teaches a set of content materials, and a graphical web page editor to generate transform rules for display of content on specific devices (par. 0008-0017).

Regarding dependent claim 10, Wang teaches that the modifying of the particular editing controls of the input structured document to produce the modified structured document comprises creating each editing controls expected by the particular

version of the processing functionality to provide created editing controls (par. 0047, 0048, 0051);

copying editing controls content from the input structured document into corresponding created editing controls in the modified structured document for those editing controls in the input structured document that have counterpart editing controls expected by the particular version of the processing functionality (par. 0047, 0048, 0051); and

creating default editing controls content in corresponding editing controls in the modified structured document for those created editing Controls that do not have counterpart editing controls in the input structured document (par. 0079-0083).

Wang teaches a web page editor that generates XSLT transform rules, assigns IDs to each web page element, including editing controls, matches the rules to the page elements, and modifies the page elements including the editing controls, using XSLT templates, so that the modified web page controls match the set of expected editing controls in the template (par. 0057-0076; claims 22-26).

Regarding dependent claim 11, Wang does not explicitly teach that the step of determining of whether each of the particular editing controls matches a set of expected editing controls associated with the particular version of the processing functionality comprises: determining whether the input structured document lacks editing controls that were previously classified as optional but are no longer classified as optional in the particular version of the processing functionality.

However, Santos teaches determining whether the input structured document

lacks editing controls that were previously classified as optional but are no longer

classified as optional in the particular version of the processing functionality because

Santos teaches a method of modifying document editing controls using XML, where

assigning dynamically generated rules added to the containing XSL file have a higher

priority than imported default XSL rules, and where the XSLT processor overrides the

imported rules with the dynamically generated ones and processes the modified

XML/XSL DOM to generate XML FO (col. 3, l. 1-31; col. 1, l. 43-60).

Both Wang and Santos are analogous art since both are directed toward

modifying a structured document using XML, rules, and XSLT transformations. It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have

applied the method of overriding XSL rules disclosed by Santos to the graphical web

page editor and XSLT files disclosed by Wang, because both Wang and Santos

disclose interfaces to allow a user to easily manipulate XSLT rules, and the method of

overriding default rules with dynamically generated rules disclosed by Santos would

have ensured that the list of XSLT rules would remain updated with the most recent

rules specified by the user.

Regarding dependent claim 12, Wang does not explicitly teach *wherein the*

modifying of the particular editing controls of the input structured document to produce

the modified structured document comprises: creating new editing controls in the

modified structured document providing that the new editing controls are lacking in the

input structured document, but Santos teaches that user effected changes to the editing

controls create new rules that override the default rules and variables (col. 3, l. 63-col. 5, l. 36), and that new editing controls and settings are created in the document.

Wang does not explicitly teach *and providing that the new editing controls are required in the particular version of the processing functionality although considered optional by its schema.* However, XML Companion teaches that XML Document type definitions (DTD) contained both required and optional elements which were indicated by the minimum number of occurrences, with optional elements designating zero or more occurrences in an output document and required elements designating one or more occurrences (p. 5-11). XML Companion discloses methods of using XSLT transformations to remove, create, reorder and sort element content, and to replace source elements with new output elements (p. 12-15), which would allow the user to change a source optional element to be required in the output document. XML Companion discloses varying the output of an XSLT template depending on certain conditions, so that part of the formatting can be optional and only instantiated when a specific condition is true (p. 16-18). Therefore XML Companion teaches methods of creating new elements when required by a condition, such as a version of processing functionality.

XML Companion was a popular reference handbook for XML developers at the time of the invention, and thus designating and modifying required and optional XML elements would have been known to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention. Wang, Santos, and XML Companion are analogous art since all three are directed toward modifying a structured document using XML, rules, and XSLT transformations.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have applied the method of overriding XSL rules disclosed by Santos to the graphical web page editor and XSLT files disclosed by Wang, because both Wang and Santos disclose interfaces to allow a user to easily manipulate XSLT rules, and the method of overriding default rules with dynamically generated rules disclosed by Santos would have ensured that the list of XSLT rules would remain updated with the most recent rules specified by the user. Further, it would have been obvious to apply the methods of changing XML element designations disclosed by XML Companion, in order to convert documents from one model to another (XML Companion, p. 12, "Overview").

Regarding dependent claim 13, while Wang does not explicitly teach that the expected editing controls are specified by a schema associated with the particular version of the processing functionality, Santos teaches the use of an XML schema (col. 2, l. 21-38).

Both Wang and Santos are analogous art since both are directed toward modifying a structured document using XML, rules, and XSLT transformations. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have applied the method of overriding XSL rules disclosed by Santos to the graphical web page editor and XSLT files disclosed by Wang, because both Wang and Santos disclose interfaces to allow a user to easily manipulate XSLT rules, and the method of overriding default rules with dynamically generated rules disclosed by Santos would have ensured that the list of XSLT rules would remain updated with the most recent rules specified by the user.

Regarding dependent claim 14, Wang teaches that the expected editing controls are specified by some information other than a schema associated with the particular version of the processing functionality, since Wang teaches that the expected editing controls are specified in an XSL file and transform rule database (par. 0056-0060).

Regarding dependent claim 15, Wang teaches that the input structured document corresponds to a markup language document generated by an earlier version of the processing functionality compared to the particular version (par. 0069-0072), since Wang teaches that pages can be edited, modified, stored, and then further customized using the editor.

Regarding dependent claim 16, Wang teaches that the input structured document corresponds to a markup language document generated by a later version of the processing functionality compared to the particular version (par. 0069-0072), since Wang teaches that pages can be edited, modified, stored, and then further customized using the editor.

Regarding dependent claim 17, Wang teaches that the modifying is performed using an upgrade module, and wherein the upgrade module is developed without knowledge of any requirements of any input structured document, because Wang teaches importing template files from other applications (par. 0074-0075).

Regarding dependent claim 18, Wang teaches that modifying of the particular editing controls of the input structured document to produce the modified structured document comprises: creating new editing controls in the modified structured document

providing that the new editing controls are lacking in the input structured document and

providing that the new editing controls are required in the particular version of the

processing functionality (par. 0056-0060; 0080-0083).

Regarding dependent claim 19, Wang teaches that modifying of the particular

editing controls of the input structured document to produce the modified structured

document comprises: omitting from the modified structured document existing editing

controls in the input structured document that are not required in the particular version

of the processing functionality (par. 0056-0060; 0080-0083).

Regarding independent claim 20, Wang teaches a method for generating an

upgrade module for upgrading documents for processing by processing functionality,

since Wang teaches a set of content materials, and a graphical web page editor to

generate transform rules for display of content on specific devices (par. 0008-0017).

Wang teaches when the determination indicates that generation of the upgrade module

is warranted, generating the upgrade module; since Wang teaches the selection and

application of a template to a document for transformation (par. 0073-0074). Wang

teaches wherein the upgrade module is configured to modify an input structured

document having particular page elements to create an updated document which

conforms to a set of expected page elements associated with the particular version of

the processing functionality (par. 0054-0060). Wang teaches that pages and their XSLT

upgrade templates and transformation rules can be edited, modified, stored, and then

further customized using the editor (par. 0069-0072). Wang teaches a web page editor

that generates XSLT transform rules, assigns IDs to each web page element, matches

the rules to the page elements, and modifies the page elements, using XSLT templates,

so that the modified web page elements match the set of expected elements in the

template (par. 0057-0076).

While Wang teaches modifying and matching page elements based on version of

processing functionality, Wang strongly suggests but does not explicitly teach *editing*

controls with the particular version of the processing functionality because Wang

teaches a web page editor that generates XSLT transform rules, to modify page

elements, but Wang does not specify that the page elements are editing controls.

However, Santos teaches a system for dynamically generating rules for XML

transformations, as well as customized rules, and Santos teaches inputting a structured

document having particular editing controls associated therewith into a particular

version of the processing functionality, since Santos teaches generating XSL rules to

transform and modify editing controls of an input document (col. 2, l. 21-50; Fig. 4, 5, 6).

Wang does not explicitly teach w*herein said modifying includes creating new*

editing controls in the updated document provided that the new editing controls are

required in the particular version of the processing functionality, but Santos teaches that

user effected changes to the editing controls create new rules that override the default

rules and variables (col. 3, l. 63-col. 5, l. 36), and that new editing controls and settings

are created in the document.

Wang in view of Santos does not explicitly teach *even if the new editing controls*

are considered optional by its schema. Further, the qualifier "even if" renders the

limitation conditional based on the schema, therefore Wang in view of Santos does ,

teach the alternative, as set forth above. However, XML Companion teaches that XML Document type definitions (DTD) contained both required and optional elements which were indicated by the minimum number of occurrences, with optional elements designating zero or more occurrences in an output document and required elements designating one or more occurrences (p. 5-11). XML Companion discloses methods of using XSLT transformations to remove, create, reorder and sort element content, and to replace source elements with new output elements (p. 12-15), which would allow the user to change a source optional element to be required in the output document. XML Companion discloses varying the output of an XSLT template depending on certain conditions, so that part of the formatting can be optional and only instantiated when a specific condition is true (p. 16-18). Therefore XML Companion teaches methods of creating new elements when required by a condition, such as a version of processing functionality.

XML Companion was a popular reference handbook for XML developers at the time of the invention, and thus designating and modifying required and optional XML elements would have been known to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention. Wang, Santos, and XML Companion are analogous art since all three are directed toward modifying a structured document using XML, rules, and XSLT transformations. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have applied the method of overriding XSL rules disclosed by Santos to the graphical web page editor and XSLT files disclosed by Wang, because both Wang and Santos disclose interfaces to allow a user to easily manipulate XSLT rules, and the method of

overriding default rules with dynamically generated rules disclosed by Santos would

have ensured that the list of XSLT rules would remain updated with the most recent

rules specified by the user. Further, it would have been obvious to apply the methods of

changing XML element designations disclosed by XML Companion, in order to convert

documents from one model to another (XML Companion, p. 12, "Overview").

Regarding dependent claim 21, Wang teaches that the upgrade module is

formed using the extensible stylesheet language (XSL) (par. 0057-0076).

Regarding dependent claim 22, Wang teaches that the updated upgrade

module is configured to create new editing controls in the input structured document

such that the updated document conforms to the set of expected editing controls

associated with the particular version of the processing functionality (par. 0069-0072),

since Wang teaches that pages and their XSLT upgrade templates and transformation

rules can be edited, modified, stored, and then further customized using the editor.

Regarding dependent claim 23, Wang teaches that the upgrade module is

configured to omit editing controls in the input structured document from updated

document such that the updated document conforms to the set of expected editing

controls associated with the particular version of the processing functionality (par. 0069-

0072), since Wang teaches that pages and XSLT upgrade templates and transformation

rules can be edited, modified, stored, and then further customized using the editor.

Regarding independent claim 24, Wang teaches a set of content materials,

and a graphical web page editor to generate transform rules for display of content on

specific devices (par. 0008-0017). Wang teaches an *upgrade module configured to*

modify an input structured document having particular features associated therewith so that the input structured document conforms to a set of expected editing controls associated with a particular version of the apparatus, to thereby produce a modified structured document; since Wang teaches the selection and application of a template to a document for transformation (par. 0073-0074). Wang teaches the customization of web pages using a GUI editor which generates transformation rules for the page elements (par. 0054-0060). Wang teaches that pages and their XSLT upgrade templates and transformation rules can be edited, modified, stored, and then further customized using the editor (par. 0069-0072). Wang teaches a web page editor that generates XSLT transform rules, assigns IDs to each web page element, matches the rules to the page elements, and modifies the page elements, using XSLT templates, so that the modified web page elements match the set of expected elements in the template (par. 0057-0076).

While Wang teaches modifying and matching page elements based on version of processing functionality, Wang strongly suggests but does not explicitly teach *editing controls associated with a particular version of the apparatus* because Wang teaches a web page editor that generates XSLT transform rules, to modify page elements, but Wang does not specify that the page elements are editing controls. However, Santos teaches a system for dynamically generating rules for XML transformations, as well as customized rules, and Santos teaches inputting a structured document having particular editing controls associated therewith into a particular version of the processing

functionality, since Santos teaches generating XSL rules to transform and modify editing

controls of an input document (col. 2, l. 21-50; Fig. 4, 5, 6).

Wang teaches *a transformation module configured to transform the modified*

structured document into another document suitable for presentation after the structured

document has been modified by the upgrade module, because Wang teaches a

graphical editor that analyzes the source content and assigns an identifier to each

element, and that the graphical editor generates a set of transformation rules from the

resulting layout and editing actions performed by the user (par. 0047-0048). Wang

teaches that the transformation rules are created and stored after editing, and then are

applied to the source material (par. 0047-0049). Also see par. 0056-0059 for a detailed

explanation of the sequence of editing and transformation.

While Wang discloses the use of XSL and XSLT, and references the W3C

specifications and standards by reference (par. 0060) Wang does not disclose in detail

the methods of element transformation and transformation sequence designated by the

XSLT and XSL standards, therefore XML Companion is relied upon to explicitly teach

modifying a structured document prior to transforming the structured document into

another document suitable for presentation (p. 14-15, "XSLT and XSL together"). XML

Companion was a popular reference handbook for XML developers at the time of the

invention, and discloses the basic use of XSL for document modification and

transformation.

Wang, Santos, and XML Companion are analogous art since all three are

directed toward modifying a structured document using XML, rules, and XSLT

transformations. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to have applied the method of overriding XSL rules disclosed by Santos

to the graphical web page editor and XSLT files disclosed by Wang, because both

Wang and Santos disclose interfaces to allow a user to easily manipulate XSLT rules,

and the method of overriding default rules with dynamically generated rules disclosed

by Santos would have ensured that the list of XSLT rules would remain updated with the

most recent rules specified by the user. Further, it would have been obvious to apply

the methods of changing XML element designations disclosed by XML Companion, in

order to convert documents from one model to another (XML Companion, p. 12,

"Overview").

Regarding independent claim 25, Wang *teaches instructions to determine*

whether a particular version of the processing functionality has been created that

warrants generation of the upgrade module (par. 0054-0060), because Wang teaches

that pages and their XSLT upgrade templates and transformation rules can be edited,

modified, stored, and then further customized using the editor (par. 0069-0072). Wang

teaches *when the determination indicates that generation of the upgrade module is*

warranted, generate the upgrade module, since Wang discloses a web page editor that

generates XSLT transform rules, assigns IDs to each web page element, matches the

rules to the page elements, and modifies the page elements, using XSLT templates, so

that the modified web page elements match the set of expected elements in the

template (par. 0057-0076).

While Wang teaches modifying and matching page elements based on version of processing functionality, Wang strongly suggests but does not explicitly teach *wherein the upgrade module is configured to modify an input structured document having particular editing controls associated therewith to create an updated document which conforms to a set of expected editing controls associated with the particular version of the processing functionality,* because Wang teaches a web page editor that generates XSLT transform rules, to modify page elements, but Wang does not specify that the page elements are editing controls. However, Santos teaches a system for dynamically generating rules for XML transformations, as well as customized rules, and Santos teaches inputting a structured document having particular editing controls associated therewith into a particular version of the processing functionality, since Santos teaches generating XSL rules to transform and modify editing controls of an input document (col. 2, l. 21-50; Fig. 4, 5, 6).

Wang teaches *wherein said modifying occurs prior to transforming the structured document into another document suitable for presentation,* because Wang teaches a graphical editor that analyzes the source content and assigns an identifier to each element, and that the graphical editor generates a set of transformation rules from the resulting layout and editing actions performed by the user (par. 0047-0048). Wang teaches that the transformation rules are created and stored after editing, and then are applied to the source material (par. 0047-0049). Also see par. 0056-0059 for a detailed explanation of the sequence of editing and transformation.

While Wang discloses the use of XSL and XSLT, and references the W3C specifications and standards by reference (par. 0060), Wang does not disclose in detail the methods of element transformation and transformation sequence designated by the XSLT and XSL standards, therefore XML Companion is relied upon to explicitly teach *modifying a structured document prior to transforming the structured document into another document suitable for presentation* (p. 14-15, "XSLT and XSL together"). XML Companion was a popular reference handbook for XML developers at the time of the invention, and discloses the basic use of XSL for document modification and transformation.

Wang, Santos, and XML Companion are analogous art since all three are directed toward modifying a structured document using XML, rules, and XSLT transformations. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have applied the method of overriding XSL rules disclosed by Santos to the graphical web page editor and XSLT files disclosed by Wang, because both Wang and Santos disclose interfaces to allow a user to easily manipulate XSLT rules, and the method of overriding default rules with dynamically generated rules disclosed by Santos would have ensured that the list of XSLT rules would remain updated with the most recent rules specified by the user. Further, it would have been obvious to apply the methods of changing XML element designations disclosed by XML Companion, in order to convert documents from one model to another (XML Companion, p. 12, "Overview").

Regarding independent claim 26, claim 26 is directed toward the computer

readable medium having stored thereon an information structure to be implemented by

the apparatus as claimed in independent claim 24, and is rejected along the same

rationale.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments filed 11/06/07 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.   Applicant argues that both Wang and Santos teach "the modification of a

transformation file that is then used to transform a source file" (Remarks, p. 9, par. 2),

as contrasted to applicant's invention which modifies a structured document prior to

transforming the structured document into another document (Remarks, p. 9, par. 2).

However, Applicant's invention also discloses "the modification of a transformation file

that is then used to transform a source file", because similar to Wang, applicant

discloses the modification of an XSL transformation file (p. 4 of applicant's Specification)

to produce an output document. Wang also discloses modifying a structured document

itself prior to transforming into another document, and saving the editing changes in an

XSL file, as set forth in the claim rejections of claim 1, above.

Wang teaches *modifying the particular editing controls of the input structured*

document so that the particular editing controls match the set of expected editing

controls to thereby provide a modified structured document, wherein said modifying

occurs prior to transforming the structured document into another document suitable for

presentation, because Wang teaches a graphical editor that analyzes the source

content and assigns an identifier to each element, and that the graphical editor generates a set of transformation rules from the resulting layout and editing actions performed by the user (par. 0047-0048). Wang teaches that the transformation rules are created and stored after editing, and then are applied to the source material (par. 0047-0049). Also see par. 0056-0059 for a detailed explanation of the sequence of editing and transformation.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. A new search was performed, and the XML Companion reference is being relied upon to teach the newly claimed limitations of claim 1, *wherein said modifying occurs prior to transforming the structured document into another document suitable for presentation*. While Wang discloses the use of XSL and XSLT, and references the W3C specifications and standards by reference (par. 0060) Wang does not disclose in detail the methods of element transformation and transformation sequence designated by the XSLT and XSL standards, therefore XML Companion is relied upon to explicitly teach *modifying a structured document prior to transforming the structured document into another document suitable for presentation* (p. 14-15, "XSLT and XSL together"). XML Companion was a popular reference handbook for XML developers at the time of the invention, and discloses the basic use of XSL for document modification and transformation.

XML companion is also relied upon to disclose the newly claimed limitations of claim 20: *wherein said modifying includes creating new editing controls in the updated document provided that the new editing controls are required in the particular version of*

the processing functionality, even if the new editing controls are considered optional by

its schema. It is the examiner's opinion, as set forth in the rejections of claims 1-26

above, that the combination of Wang, Santos, and XML Companion teaches each and

every limitation of the claims.

Conclusion

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Klarlund et al., "DSD: A Schema Language for XML", copyright 2000 ACM, FMSP

'00, Portland, Oregon, p. 101-111.

9.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amelia Rutledge whose telephone number is 571-272-7508. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:30 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AR

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER